The Computer Industry in the 1990s

What is Different?

INPUT

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Open Systems

- Removes shield of proprietary technology
- Strengthens networking capabilities
- Removes price protection
- Changes the competitive rules

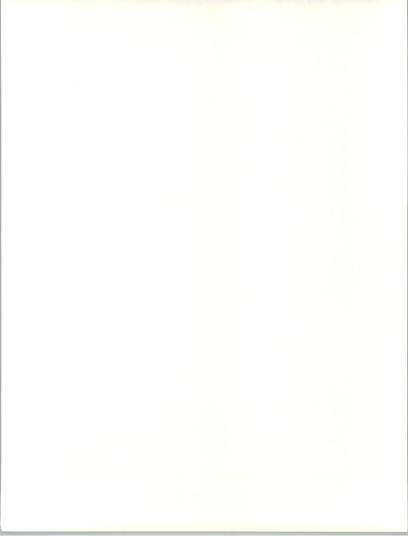
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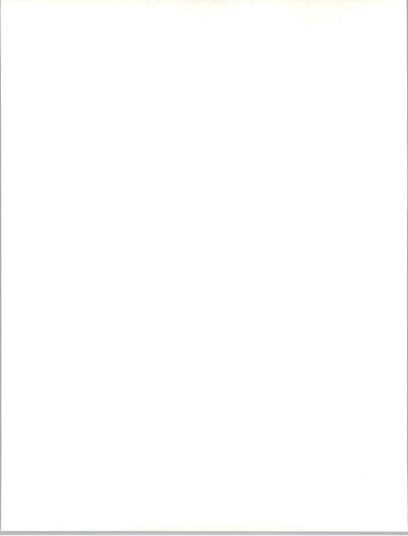


Open Systems—Level by Level

- Chip Set
- Processor
- Operating environment and networking
- Data base management
- Applications interface/GUI
- Business applications

ALIDNADT. 8

Notes	



The Computer Industry in the 1990s

Technology Revolutions

+

Organizational Evolutions

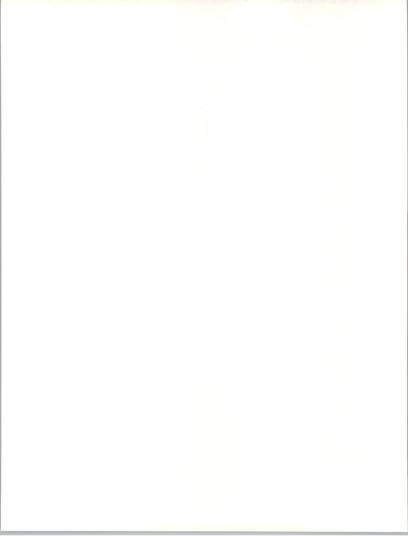
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All the rules have changed

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Notes	



The Changing Buyer

- Decisions become larger take longer
- The budget is decentralized—multiple buyers

IS-64b

Notes		- 1
28/91		



Re-engineering IS

- · Used to be a separate function
- Now being integrated into organization
- · Will it disappear?

MACFC-PAC - 12

INPUT

Notes		



Revolutions or Evolutions?

- · Re-engineering
 - Organization: All or parts
 - IS Organization

MACEC-PAC - 4

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Notes	



Open Systems—Level by Level

- Chip Set
- Processor
- Operating environment and networking
- · Data base management
- Applications interface/GUI
- Business applications

Notes	
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Downsizing

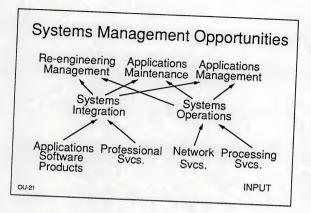
Application Driven Description

· Transfer of the application, either user interface or all, to a workstation or LAN environment.

UIISP-PAC - 12

Notes				
15/91	 		 	





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91		



The Computer Industry in the 1990s

Impacts on IBM

Douglas Tayler

Vice President INPUT



Topics

- The Computer Industry in the 1990s
- · The "New" IBM
- The Computer Industry in 2001

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Notes

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Consolidation in the Industry

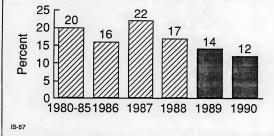
- Dominant industry phenomenon in the 1990s:
 - A smaller number of larger vendors
 - Providing a broader range of integrated offerings
 - Supported by smaller niche vendors
 - Targeted at providing solutions

INPUT MPRE-45

Notes		

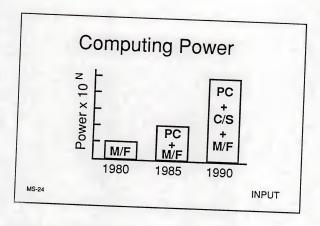


U.S. Information Services Industry—Annual Growth Rates

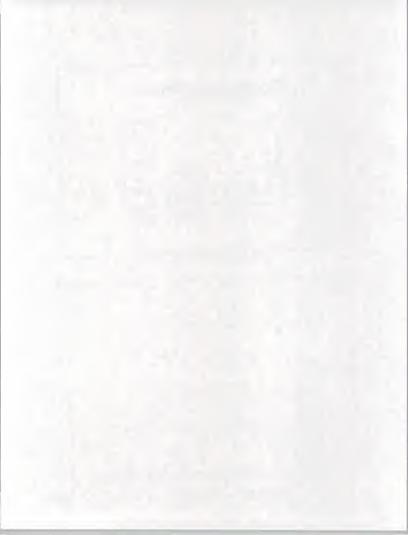


Notes









The Systems Industry— Past

Demand increase - 30% to 40% per year

+

Price/performance improvement - 20% per year

=

Industry growth - 10% to 20% per year

INPUT

MACFC-PAC - 6

Notes



The Systems Industry— Now

Demand increase - 30% per year ?

+

Price performance improvement - 40% per year

=

Industry Shrinkage

INPUT

Notes

MACFC-PAC - 7



The Systems Industry— **Past**

Operating environments protected core systems prices

MACFC-PAC - 8

INPUT

Notes



The Systems Industry— Now Open Systems = INPUT

Notes	

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Revolutions

- Downsizing
- Outsourcing
- Networking

MACFC-PAC - 5

INPUT

Notes		

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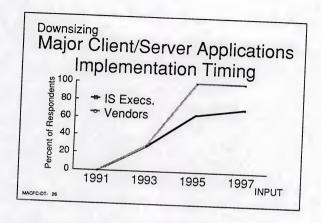


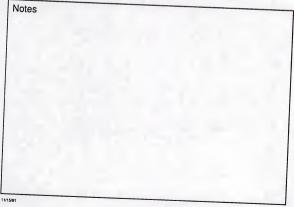
LAN Use—Active Central Applications

	% Act.	% to be
Application	1990	Act.—1992
Accounting	45	60
Executive Info Sys	27	65
Mainframe DBS	40	72
Queries		INPUT

Notes			









IS Outsourcing Areas

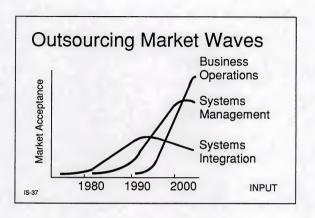
- 1. Systems operations
- 2. Applications maintenance
- 3. Applications management
- 4. Network operations
- 5. Desktop services

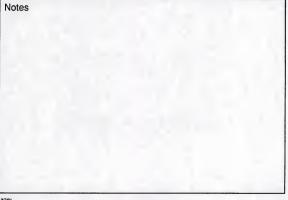
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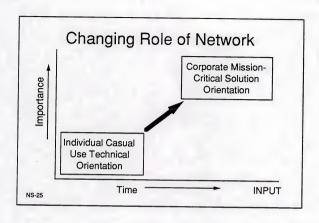
10/25/91

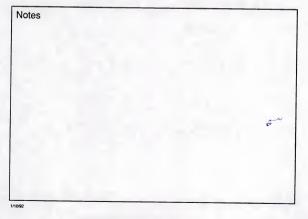














Electronic Commerce

The New Foundation for Trade

ED-27 INPUT

Notes

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Definition of EDI

 EDI is the application-toapplication exchange of intercompany business data in structured, standard data formats

ED 52

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9/27/91



Electronic Commerce

Effects and Dynamics

- New economies of scale community versus individual organization-based
- · High risk for early adopters
- Unpredictable alliances

ED-59b

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Notes	

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The New IBM

INPUT

Notes

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The New IBM

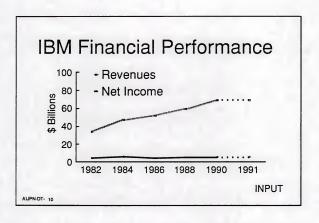
- Performance
- · What is different?
- · What may follow?

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Notes		



IBM Performance Category S-Yr. Growth Rate (%) Processors PCs/Workstations Peripherals Software Services 16 Services

AUPN-DT- 11

Notes	

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IBM Performance

What used to work doesn't work now

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Notes

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IBM Performance Strategies No Longer Work

- Wait-and-see strategy
 - 4-year plus cycles
 - Enter established markets
- Average technology—high price

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Notes

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IBM Performance Strategies No Longer Work

- Conflicting proprietary products
 - Too many-10,000
- Overpower with service
 - On-site intelligence
- Favoring the whole versus the parts

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The New IBM—Leveraging Underutilized Assets

- Underlying technology
- Manufacturing strengths
- Financial strengths
- · Pure research

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Notes				

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The New IBM—Organizational Experimentation

- · Minority investments
- Multiple reorganizations
- Re-enter processing/network services market
- Original PC launch
- Systems integration division

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Notes	
	200

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The New IBM The Restructure

- New business units
- 10% fewer employees
- More organizational complication
- Beginning decentralization of control
- · Promise of more change

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The New IBM More Business Units

- Storage products business
- Pennant Systems Company (printer products)
- Further separation of PC business
- ISSC Division
- ???

ALIDN DT 40

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Notes			



The New IBM Organizational Complication

- · Increased internal competition
 - Sales
 - Products
 - Services

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Notes		



The New IBM Organizational Complication

- · Increased pressure on the customer
 - Product conflicts
 - Increased choices
 - Decreased support
- More minority investments

ALIPN-DT- 20

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Notes	



The New IBM Decentralization of Control

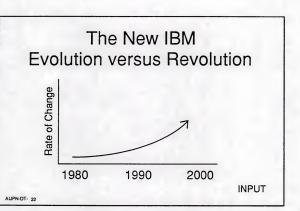
- Investment authority
- · Sales organization measurement
 - Profits versus units
- · Smaller central staffs
- Promise of more change

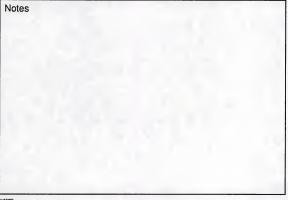
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Notes		









The New IBM What May Follow?

- SAA includes non-proprietary technologies
- · Competing sales forces
 - Captive to IBM
 - Noncaptive—VARs and OEMs

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The New IBM What May Follow?

- Competing technologies
 - OS/2 and UNIX
 - AS/400 and RISC
 - Client/server at all levels
- · Even less service and support

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The New IBM What May Follow?

- Licensing of Technology
 - Apple—future UNIX operating system
 - Seimens—chip technology
 - Bull—processor technology
 - Wang—applications software

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NPUI



The New IBM Where IBM Can Grow

	IBM Rev. (\$B)	Market (\$B)	IBM Share (%)
Mainframes	12.0	20	60
Minicomputers	3.5	25	<15
PCs	14.0	50	25
Software	10.0	60	15
Services	5.0	60	<10
			INPUT

Notes	



The New IBM Success Indicators

- Base technology sales to others
- · Learning to compete with itself
- Success in selling to new buyer
- · Signs of employee reflecting
- Business unit management

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The Computer Industry in 2001

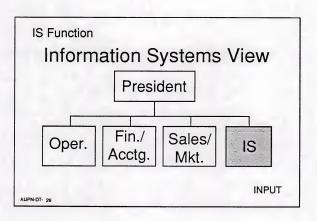
Information Systems Function

INPUT

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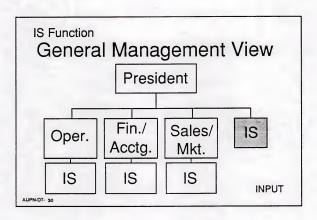
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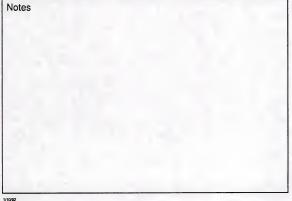




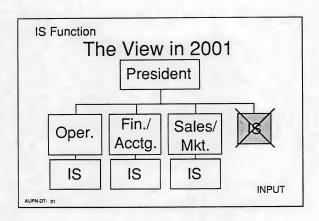
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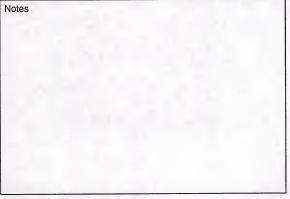














The Computer Industry in 2001—Vendor Role

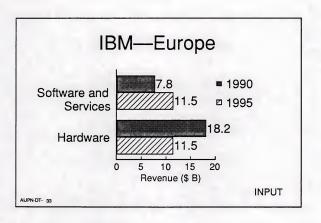
Services
Replace
Proprietary Technology

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Notes

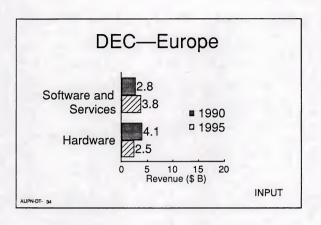
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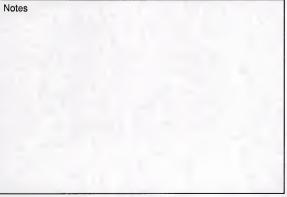




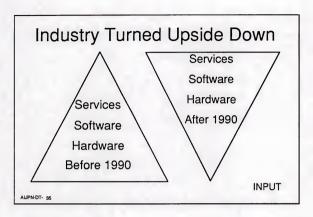












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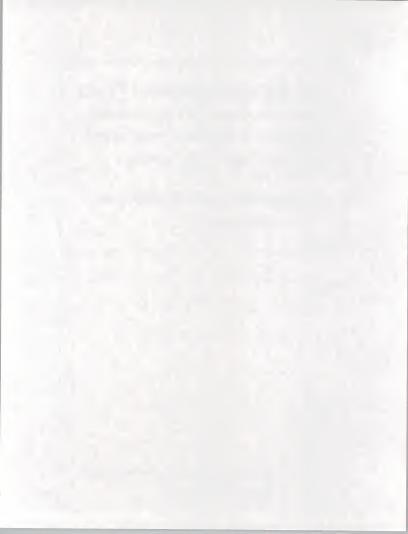
The Computer Industry in 2001

- IS is a process, not an organization
- · Solutions and services are bought
- Services vendor role greatly enhanced
- · Hardware role greatly diminished
- · IBM remains on top

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IBM in 2001

- · Directly competing sales forces
- Directly competing divisions
- Directly competing technology
- Significant revenue from other vendors
- Less revenue growth, more income growth

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Notes		



IBM in 2001

More Than 1 Company!!

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Notes

